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(54) **Polycarbonate resin composition and exterior automotive trim using same**

Polycarbonatzusammensetzung und Aussenbekleidung für Kraftfahrzeuge daraus

Composition de polycarbonate et revêtement extérieure pour véhicules automobiles à partie de cette composition

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(73) Proprietor: **IDEMITSU PETROCHEMICAL CO.,  
LTD.  
Tokyo 108-0014 (JP)**

(72) Inventors:  
• **Umeda, Takashi,  
c/o Idemitsu Petrochemical Co, Ltd  
Ichihara-shi, Chiba-ken (JP)**

• **Nakazato, Teruhiko,  
c/o Idemitsu Petrochem Co, Ltd  
Ichihara-shi, Chiba-ken (JP)**

(74) Representative: **Türk - Gille - Hrabal - Struck  
Patentanwälte - European Patent Attorneys,  
Brucknerstrasse 20  
40593 Düsseldorf (DE)**

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**EP 0 709 432 B1**

**Description****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****(i) Field of the Invention**

**[0001]** The present invention relates to a polycarbonate resin composition and exterior automotive trims using the same. More specifically, it relates to a polycarbonate resin composition which can inhibit the deterioration of the resin, can stably provide molded articles having a high stiffness and a good appearance, and is desirable as a material of exterior automotive trims or the like, and exterior automotive trims obtained by molding the polycarbonate resin composition.

**(ii) Description of the Related Art**

**[0002]** Heretofore, polycarbonate resins have been widely used as engineering plastics in various fields such as automobiles, electric-electronic machinery and office automation machinery, because of being excellent in mechanical properties such as impact strength and strength, electrical properties, transparency and the like. In the case that the polycarbonate resins are used as materials of interior and exterior automotive trims, they have been blended with a polyester resin or a rubbery elastomer to improve solvent resistance and impact resistance.

**[0003]** Recently, in the fields of the automobiles and the like, fine inorganic fillers of talc, mica, potassium titanate whisker and the like have been blended in order to improve stiffness and long-term practical characteristics without impairing appearance. However, these inorganic fillers are usually alkaline, and so they accelerate the hydrolysis of the polycarbonate resin or the polyester resin to decrease its molecular weight, which leads to unpreferable results. For example, the strength of molded articles decreases, and surface roughening and yellowing occur to impair the appearance. Thus, in order to inhibit the deterioration of the resin, it has been tried to blend a phosphite compound (Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 222283/1993), but its effect is not always sufficiently satisfactory.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

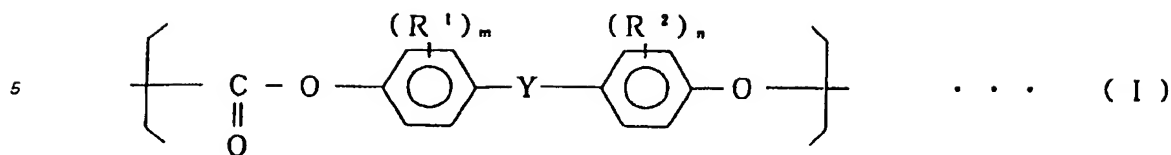
**[0004]** Under such circumstances, the present invention has been intended, and an object of the present invention is to provide a polycarbonate resin composition which can inhibit the deterioration of the resin, can stably afford molded articles having a high stiffness, impact resistance and working properties and a good appearance, and is desirable as a material of exterior automotive trims and the like.

**[0005]** The present inventors have intensively researched to develop a polycarbonate resin composition having the above-mentioned preferable characteristics, and as a result, it has been found that the above-mentioned object can be achieved by blending a resin composition comprising a polycarbonate resin, a certain aromatic polyester resin and a rubbery elastomer in a predetermined ratio with a surface-treated talc or mica in a predetermined ratio and if necessary, a phosphite antioxidant in a predetermined ratio. In consequence, the present invention has been completed on the basis of such a knowledge.

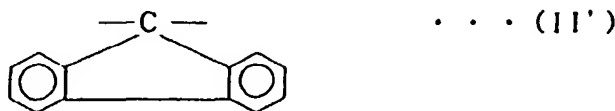
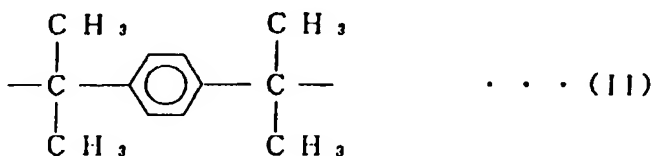
**[0006]** That is to say, the present invention is directed to a polycarbonate resin composition which comprises 30 to 89% by weight of a polycarbonate resin (A), 5 to 50 % by weight of polyethylene terephthalate resin (B), 5 to 50% by weight of a rubbery elastomer (C) and 1 to 30% by weight of talc, surface-treated with an aminosilane coupling agent (D), and in another embodiment to a polycarbonate resin composition which comprises 30 to 89% by weight of a polycarbonate resin (A), 10 to 50 % by weight of polybutylene terephthalate resin (B'), 5 to 50% by weight of a rubbery elastomer (C) and 1 to 30% by weight of a talc, surface-treated with an epoxysilane coupling agent (D').

**[0007]** Furthermore, the present invention is also directed to exterior automotive trims obtained by molding the above-mentioned polycarbonate resin composition.

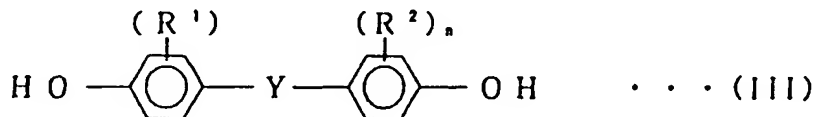
**[0008]** As the polycarbonate resin which is the component (A) constituting the resin composition of the present invention, various resins are usable, and an example of the preferable polycarbonate resin is a polymer containing a structural unit represented by the general formula (I)



10 wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom (chlorine, bromine, fluorine or iodine) or an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms (e.g., a methyl group, an ethyl group, an n-propyl group, an isopropyl group, an n-butyl group, an isobutyl group, an amyl group, an isoamyl group or a hexyl group), R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> may be the same or different from each other, and if a plurality of R<sup>1</sup>s are present, they may be the same or different, and if a plurality of R<sup>2</sup>s are present, they may be the same or different; m and n are each an integer of 1 to 4; and Y is a single bond, an alkylene group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an alkylidene group having 2 to 8 carbon atoms (e.g., a methylene group, an ethylene group, a propylene group, a butylene group, a pentylene group, a hexylene group, an ethylidene group or an isopropylidene group), a cycloalkylene group having 5 to 15 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylidene group having 5 to 15 carbon atoms (e.g., a cyclopentylene group, a cyclohexylene group, a cyclopentylidene group or a cyclohexylidene group), -S-, -SO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -O-, -CO- or a bond represented by the formula (II) or (II'):



[0009] This polycarbonate resin can easily be prepared by the reaction of phosgene or a carbonic acid diester compound with a dihydric phenol represented by the general formula (III)



wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, Y, m and n are the same as described above.

[0010] For example, the polycarbonate resin can be prepared by the reaction the dihydric phenol with a carbonate precursor such as phosgene in a solvent such as methylene chloride in the presence of a known acid acceptor or a molecular weight modifier, or by transesterification between the dihydric phenol and a carbonate precursor such as diphenyl carbonate.

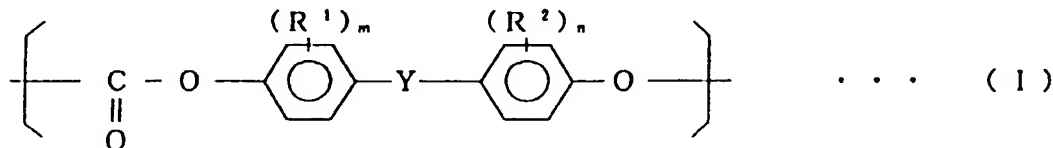
[0011] As the dihydric phenols represented by the general formula (III), various phenols are included, and 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane (usually called bisphenol A) is particularly preferable. In addition to bisphenol A, examples of the dihydric phenol include dihydroxydiarylanes such as bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)phenylmethane, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)naphthylmethane, bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)(4-isopropylphenyl)methane, bis(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)methane, bis(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)methane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane, 1-naphthyl-1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane, 1-phenyl-1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane, 1,2-bis(4-hydroxy-

phenyl)ethane, 2-methyl-1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 1-ethyl-1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3-fluoro-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)butane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)butane, 1,4-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)butane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)pentane, 4-methyl-2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)pentane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)hexane, 4,4-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)heptane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)nonane, 1,10-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)decane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane and 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane; dihydroxydiarylcycloalkanes such as 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexane, 1,1-bis(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexane and 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclodecane; dihydroxydiaryl sulfones such as bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)sulfone, bis(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)sulfone and bis(3-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)sulfone; dihydroxydiaryl ethers such as bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) ether and bis(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) ether; dihydroxydiaryl ketones such as 4,4'-dihydroxybenzophenone and 3,3',5,5'-tetramethyl-4,4'-dihydroxybenzophenone; dihydroxydiaryl sulfides such as bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) sulfide, bis(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) sulfide and bis(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) sulfide; dihydroxydiaryl sulfoxides such as bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) sulfoxide, dihydroxydiphenyls such as 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl, and dihydroxyarylflorenes such as 9,9-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)fluorene. In addition to the dihydric phenols represented by the general formula (III), examples of the usable dihydric phenol include dihydroxybenzenes such as hydroquinone, resorcinol and methylhydroquinone; and dihydroxynaphthalenes such as 1,5-dihydroxynaphthalene and 2,6-dihydroxynaphthalene. These dihydric phenols can be used singly or in a combination of two or more thereof.

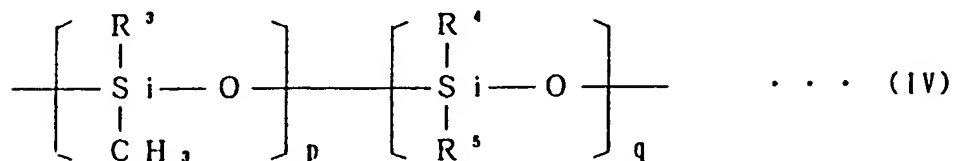
[0012] Furthermore, examples of the carbonic acid diester compound include diaryl carbonates such as diphenyl carbonate, and dialkyl carbonates such as dimethyl carbonate and diethyl carbonate.

[0013] As the molecular weight modifier, various modifiers, which have usually been used in the polymerization of polycarbonates, can be used in the present invention. Typical examples of the molecular weight modifier include monohydric phenols such as phenol, p-cresol, p-tert-butylphenol, p-tert-octylphenol, p-cumylphenol, bromophenol, tribromophenol and nonylphenol.

[0014] In a certain case, there may be used, as the polycarbonate resin which is the component (A), a polycarbonate-polyorganosiloxane copolymer comprising a polycarbonate moiety having a repeating unit represented by the above-mentioned general formula (I)



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ , Y, m and n are the same as described above and a polyorganosiloxane moiety having a repeating unit represented by the general formula (IV)



wherein  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are each a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms (e.g., a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an n-butyl group, an isobutyl group, an amyl group, an isoamyl group or a hexyl group) or a phenyl group, and  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  may be the same or different; and p and q are each an integer of 0 or 1 or more, provided that both of p and q are not simultaneously 0.

[0015] The polymerization degree of this polyorganosiloxane moiety is preferably 5 or more.

[0016] In the present invention, the polycarbonate resin which is the component (A) can contain a branched polycarbonate, if necessary.

[0017] In order to obtain the branched polycarbonate, a branching agent is used, and examples of the branching agent include phloroglucin, mellitic acid, trimellitic acid, trimellitic acid chloride, trimellitic anhydride, gallic acid, n-propyl gallate, protocatechuic acid, pyromellitic acid, pyromellitic dianhydride,  $\alpha$ -resorcylic acid,  $\beta$ -resorcylic acid, resorcyaldehyde, trimethyl chloride, isatin bis(o-cresol), trimethyl trichloride, 4-chloroformylphthalic anhydride, benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid, 2,4,4'-trihydroxybenzophenone, 2,2',4,4'-tetrahydroxybenzophenone, 2,4,4'-trihydroxyphenyl ether, 2,2',4,4'-tetrahydroxyphenyl ether, 2,4,4'-trihydroxydiphenyl-2-propane, 2,2'-bis(2,4-dihydroxy)propane, 2,2',4,4'-tetrahydroxydiphenylmethane, 2,4,4'-trihydroxydiphenylmethane, 1-[ $\alpha$ -methyl- $\alpha$ -(4'-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl]-3-[ $\alpha'$ ,  $\alpha'$ -bis(4"-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]benzene, 1-[ $\alpha$ -methyl- $\alpha$ -(4'-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl]-4-[ $\alpha'$ ,  $\alpha'$ -bis(4"-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]benzene,  $\alpha'$ ,  $\alpha'$ ,  $\alpha'$ -tris(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triisopropylbenzene, 2,6-bis(2-hydroxy-5'-methylbenzyl)-4-methylphenol, 4,6-dimethyl-2,4,6-tris(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-2-heptene, 4,6-dimethyl-2,4,6-tris(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-2-heptane, 1,3,5-tris(4'-hydroxyphenyl)benzene, 1,1,1-tris(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane, 2,2-bis[4,4-bis(4'-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexyl]propane, 2,6-bis(2'-hydroxy-5'-isopropylbenzyl)-4-isopropylphenol, bis[2-hydroxy-3-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methylbenzyl)-5-methylphenyl]methane, bis[2-hydroxy-3-(2'-hydroxy-5'-isopropylbenzyl)-5-methylphenyl]methane, tetrakis(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane, tris(4-hydroxyphenyl)phenylmethane, 2',4',7-trihydroxyflavan, 2,4,4-trimethyl-2',4',7-trihydroxyflavan, 1,3-bis(2',4'-dihydroxyphenylisopropyl)benzene and tris(4'-hydroxyphenyl)amyl-s-triazine.

[0018] In addition to the above-mentioned compounds, as the polycarbonate resin which is the component (A), there can also be used copolymers obtained from comonomers, i.e., aliphatic straight-chain divalent carboxylic acids such as adipic acid, pimelic acid, suberic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid or decanedicarboxylic acid.

[0019] In the present invention, these polycarbonate resins mentioned above as the component (A) may be used singly or in a combination of two or more thereof. From the viewpoint of mechanical strength and moldability, the polycarbonate resin preferably has a viscosity-average molecular weight of 10,000 to 100,000, particularly preferably 15,000 to 40,000.

[0020] Next, as the aromatic polyester resin which is the component (B) polyethylene terephthalate and polybutylene terephthalate are used.

[0021] The aromatic polyester resin which is the component (B) can be prepared in a usual manner in the presence or absence of a polycondensation catalyst containing titanium, germanium or antimony. For example, polyethylene terephthalate can usually be prepared by a first step of carrying out an esterification reaction between terephthalic acid and ethylene glycol, or carrying out an ester exchange reaction between a lower alkyl ester of terephthalic acid such as dimethyl terephthalate and ethylene glycol to prepare a glycol ester of terephthalic acid and/or its low polymer, and then a second step, i.e., the so-called polymerization reaction of further polymerizing the glycol ester and/or its low polymer to obtain a polymer having a high polymerization degree.

[0022] The aromatic polyester resins which can be used as the component (B) may be used singly or in a combination of two or more thereof.

[0023] Furthermore, as the rubbery elastomer which is the component (C), various compounds can be used. Suitable examples of the elastomer are copolymers obtained by polymerizing one or more kinds of vinyl monomers in the presence of rubbery polymers.

[0024] Here, examples of the rubbery elastomer include copolymers of one or more of an acrylic polymer or a methacrylic polymer mainly comprising an alkyl acrylate or an alkyl methacrylate, a diene polymer mainly comprising a conjugated diene such as butadiene or isoprene, and a silicone polymer mainly comprising a polyorganosiloxane, and these copolymers are usually called MAS resins, MBS resins and MABS resins.

[0025] Examples of the vinyl monomer include aromatic vinyl compounds such as styrene and  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene, acrylic esters such as methyl acrylate and ethyl acrylate, methacrylic esters such as methyl methacrylate and ethyl methacrylate, and vinyl cyanide compounds such as acrylonitrile.

[0026] As the rubbery elastomer, there can be used known elastomers disclosed in, for example, Japanese Patent Publication Nos. 29308/1973 (the MAS resin) and 9435/1980 (the MBS resin) as well as Japanese Patent Application Laid-open Nos. 6051/1989 (the MAIS resin) and 79257/1989.

[0027] These rubbery elastomers are on the market under the trade names of, for example, Paraloid KM330 (made by Rohm & Haas Co., the MAS resin), Metablen C-223 (made by Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd., the MBS resin), and Metablen S-2001 (made by Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd., the MAS resin).

[0028] In addition to the above-mentioned rubbery elastomers, usable other examples include butadiene rubber (BR), styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR), isobutylene-isoprene rubber (IIR), ethylene-propylene rubber (EPR), ethylene-propylenediene rubber (EPDM), acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR), styrene-butadiene-styrene rubber (SBS), a hydride of styrene-butadiene rubber (SEBS), styrene-isoprene-styrene rubber (SIS) and a hydride of styrene-isoprene rubber (SEPS).

[0029] These rubbery elastomers which can be used as the component (C) may be used singly or in a combination of two or more thereof.

[0030] In the resin composition of the present invention, a surface-treated talc is used as the component (D). Here, the average particle diameter of the talc is in the range of 0.2 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 0.2 to 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , and that of mica is in

the range of 1 to 30  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 2 to 30  $\mu\text{m}$ .

[0031] No particular restriction is put on a preparation method of the talc, and for example, it can be prepared by the following procedure. That is to say, a raw ore of the talc is ground by a device such as a tube mill type grinder, an impact grinder, a micron mill type grinder or a centrifugal roller type Raymond mill. When fine grinding is required, the thus ground ore is further subjected to dry or wet fine grinding by the use of a micron mill, a jet mill, a Jet-O-Mizer, a micronizer, a jet pulverizer, an agitational grinding mill (a tower mill), a vibratory mill, a colloid mill or the like.

[0032] Next, the thus ground talc is subjected to dry or wet classification repeatedly once or plural times to regulate its physical properties by the use of a cyclone separator, a multiclone, a micron separator, a microplex, a cyclone air-separator, an ultra-separator, a jetclone, a classclone, a rake classifier, a hydrocyclone, a hydraulic classifier, a centrifugal classifier or the like.

[0033] In the present invention, it is necessary that the talc should be subjected to a surface treatment by the use of a surface treatment agent and then used in order to inhibit the deterioration of the resin.

[0034] Especially a silane-based coupling agent is used.

[0035] Typical examples of the silane-based coupling agent include  $\gamma$ -glycidoxypolytrimethoxysilane,  $\beta$ -(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl)ethyltrimethoxysilane, N- $\beta$ -(aminoethyl)- $\gamma$ -aminopropylmethyldimethoxysilane,  $\gamma$ -aminopropyltriethoxysilane, and N-phenyl- $\gamma$ -aminopropyltrimethoxysilane. In particular, when polyethylene terephthalate is used as the component (B), talc subjected to the surface treatment by an aminosilane coupling agent, or when polybutylene terephthalate is used as the component (B), talc subjected to the surface treatment by an epoxysilane coupling agent are applied.

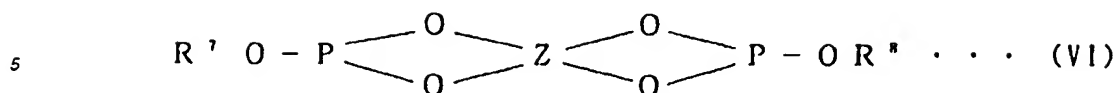
[0036] No particular restriction is put on the method of the treatment using the surface treatment agent, and a conventional usual method, for example, an aqueous solution method, an organic solvent method or a spray method can be utilized. The surface treatment agent can usually be used in an amount of 0.1 to 10% by weight based on the weight of the talc or mica. If the amount of the talc or mica is less than 0.1% by weight, the effect of inhibiting the deterioration of the resin cannot sufficiently be exerted, and if it is more than 10% by weight, the effect cannot correspondingly be increased and what is worse, the feed of the talc or mica at the time of kneading is unstable.

[0037] The resin composition of the present invention is required to comprise 30 to 89% by weight of the polycarbonate resin as the component (A), 5 to 50% by weight of the polyethylene terephthalate resin as the component (B) or 10 to 50% by weight of the polybutylene terephthalate resin (B') respectively, 5 to 50% by weight of the rubbery elastomer as the component (C) and 1 to 30% by weight of the surface-treated talc as the component (D) or (D') based on the total weight of the components (A), (B) or (B'), (C) and (D) or (D'). If the content of the component (A) is less than 30% by weight, the inherent characteristics of the polycarbonate resin are lost, and if it is more than 89% by weight, the contents of the other components relatively decrease, so that the composition having desired physical properties cannot be obtained any more. If the content of the component (B') or (B) is less than 5 or 10% by weight, the improvement effect of solvent resistance cannot sufficiently be exerted, and if it is more than 50% by weight, the inherent characteristics of the polycarbonate resin cannot sufficiently be exerted. Furthermore, if the content of the component (C) is more than 50% by weight, the inherent characteristics of the polycarbonate resin cannot sufficiently be exerted. In addition, if the content of the component (D) is less than 1% by weight, the improvement effect of stiffness cannot sufficiently be exerted, and if it is more than 30% by weight, the specific gravity of the composition increases, so that impact resistance and appearance tend to deteriorate. From the viewpoints of the inherent characteristics of the polycarbonate resin, solvent resistance, stiffness, impact resistance and appearance, the resin composition of the present invention preferably comprises 50 to 85% by weight of the component (A), 15 to 40% by weight of the component (B) or (B'), 5 to 30% by weight of the component (C) and 1 to 20% by weight of the component (D) or (D'), and particularly preferably, it comprises 55 to 80% by weight of the component (A), 15 to 35% by weight of the component (B) or (B'), 1 to 20% by weight of the component (C) and 1 to 15% by weight of the component (D) or (D').

[0038] In the resin composition of the present invention, a phosphite-containing antioxidant can be used as a component (E), when desired. As this phosphite-containing antioxidant, various compounds are usable. Examples of the phosphite-containing antioxidant include compounds represented by the formula (V)

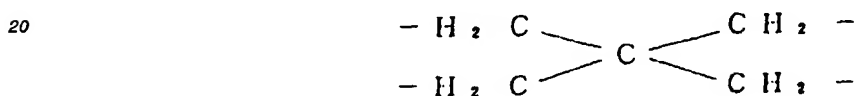


wherein  $\text{R}^6$  is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, an alkylaryl group having 7 to 30 carbon atoms or an arylalkyl group having 7 to 30 carbon atoms, and this hydrocarbon group may be substituted by a halogen atom, an alkylthio group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms or a hydroxyl group, and the three  $\text{R}^6$ s may be the same or different from each other, provided that they are not simultaneously the hydrogen atoms, and compounds represented by the formula (VI)



10 wherein  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  are each a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, an alkylaryl group having 7 to 20 carbon atoms, or an arylalkyl group having 7 to 20 carbon atoms, and this hydrocarbon group may be substituted by a halogen atom, an alkylthio group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms or a hydroxyl group, and  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  may be the same or different from each other, provided that they are not simultaneously the hydrogen atoms; and Z is a tetravalent hydrocarbon residue having 1 to 20 carbon atoms which may contain an ether linkage.

15 **[0039]** Of the phosphite compounds represented by the general formula (VI), a pentaerythritol type phosphite compound in which Z is represented by the formula



25 is preferable.

**[0040]** Examples of the phosphite compounds represented by the general formula (V) include tris(mixed mono- and dinonylphenyl) phosphite, trisnonylphenyl phosphite, tris(2,4-di-t-butylphenyl) phosphite, triphenyl phosphite and diphenylmono(2-ethylhexyl) phosphite, and examples of the phosphite compounds represented by the general formula (VI) include bis(2,4-di-t-butylphenyl)pentaerythritol diphosphite, bis(2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methylphenyl)pentaerythritol diphosphite and distearyl pentaerythritol diphosphite. These phosphite compounds can be used singly or in a combination of two or more thereof.

**[0041]** In the resin composition of the present invention, the phosphite-containing antioxidant which is the component (E) is blended in an amount of 0.01 to 5 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the mixture comprising the components (A), (B) or (B'), (C) and (D) or (D'). If the amount of the antioxidant to be blended is less than 0.01 part by weight, the effect of inhibiting the deterioration of the resin cannot sufficiently be exerted, and if it is more than 5 parts by weight, the effect cannot correspondingly be increased, which is economically disadvantageous. From the viewpoints of the inhibition effect of the resin deterioration and economy, the amount of the phosphite-containing antioxidant to be blended is preferably in the range of 0.05 to 4 parts by weight, more preferably 0.1 to 2 parts by weight.

**[0042]** In addition to the above-mentioned components (A), (B) or (B'), (C), (D) or (D') and (E), various additives can be added to the resin composition of the present invention, if necessary, so far as the object of the present invention is not impaired. Examples of the additives include another synthetic resin, a hindered phenol-based or an amine-based antioxidant, a benzotriazole-based or a benzophenone-based ultraviolet light absorber, a hindered amine-based light stabilizer, an aliphatic carboxylate-based or a paraffin-based silicone oil, an internal lubricant such as polyethylene wax, a flame retardant, a flame retardant auxiliary, an antistatic agent, another inorganic or organic filler, a releasing agent and a colorant.

**[0043]** The resin composition of the present invention can be prepared by blending and then kneading the above-mentioned components (A), (B) or (B'), (C), (D) or (D') and if necessary, the component (E) and the various additives.

**[0044]** The blending and kneading can be carried out by the use of any of conventional usual manners, for example, a manner using a ribbon blender, a Henschel mixer, a Banbury mixer, a drum tumbler, a single-screw extruder, a twin-screw extruder, a cokneader, a multi-screw extruder or the like. The temperature at which the materials are heated during the kneading is usually selected in the range of 240 to 300°C.

**[0045]** The thus obtained polycarbonate resin composition can be molded by any of various known molding methods such as injection molding, blow molding, extrusion molding, compression molding, calender molding and rotation molding to provide various kinds of molded articles such as exterior automotive trims.

**[0046]** The present invention also intends to provide exterior automotive trims which can be manufactured by molding the above-mentioned polycarbonate resin composition. Examples of the exterior automotive trims include door handles, side garnishes, center panels, rear finishers, bumpers and rear panels.

**[0047]** A polycarbonate resin composition of the present invention can inhibit the deterioration of the resin, can stably

provide molded articles having a high stiffness and a good appearance, and can be suitably used as a material of exterior automotive trims such as door handles, side garnishes, center panels, rear finishers, bumpers and rear panels.

[0048] Next, the present invention will be described in more detail with reference to examples, but the scope of the present invention should not be limited to these examples at all.

[0049] Components which will be used in the examples are as follows.

(A) PC resin: Polycarbonate (Toughlon A3000, made by Idemitsu Petrochemical Co., Ltd., viscosity-average molecular weight = 29,000)

(B) Aromatic polyester resin

B-1: Polyethylene terephthalate resin (Dianight MA-523V, made by Mitsubish Rayon Co., Ltd.)

B-2: Polybutylene terephthalate resin (Toughpet N1000, made by Mitsubish Rayon Co., Ltd.)

(C) Rubbery elastomer

C-1: Hiblen B611 (made by Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., MAIS resin)

C-2: Metablen S-2001 (Mitsubish Rayon Co., Ltd., MAS resin)

(D) Talc or mica

D-1: Talc subjected to a surface treatment with an aminosilane coupling agent (average particle diameter = 0.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , throughput = 1 wt%)

D-2: Talc subjected to a surface treatment with an epoxysilane coupling agent (average particle diameter = 0.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , throughput = 1 wt%)

D-3: Talc subjected to a surface treatment with a methoxy group-containing silicone compound (made by Toray-Dowcorning Silicone Co., Ltd.) (average particle diameter = 0.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , throughput = 1 wt%)

D-4: Talc subjected to a surface treatment with hydrochloric acid (average particle diameter = 0.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , throughput = 1 wt%)

D-5: FFR (talc, made by Asada Flour Milling Co., Ltd., average particle diameter = 0.8  $\mu\text{m}$ ) (No surface treatment)

D-6: Mica subjected to a surface treatment with an aminosilane coupling agent (M-325CT, made by Repco Co., Ltd., average particle diameter = 18  $\mu\text{m}$ , throughput = 1 wt%)

(E) Phosphite-containing antioxidant: Bis(2,6-di-*t*-butyl-4-methylphenyl)pentaerythritol diphosphite

(F) Phosphite-containing antioxidant: Diphenylmono(2-ethylhexyl) phosphite

(G) Aminosilane coupling agent

#### Example 1

[0050] A polycarbonate resin and a polyethylene terephthalate resin were dried at 120°C for 6 hours, and components were then dry-blended with these resins in accordance with a blend composition shown in Table 1. Afterward, the blend was molten, kneaded and then pelletized at a cylinder temperature of 280°C by a twin-screw vented extruder. The obtained pellets were molded at a cylinder temperature of 280°C to prepare test pieces, and for these test pieces, tensile elongation at break (JIS K-7113), flexural modulus (JIS K-7203) and Izod impact strength (JIS K-7110, 23°C, notched) were measured. Furthermore, for the pellets, a flow value (JIS K-7210, load = 160 kg, cylinder temperature = 280°C) was measured.

[0051] Next, the working stability of the pellets was evaluated by the following procedure. That is to say, the obtained pellets were allowed to stand in a capillary rheometer at 300°C for 20 minutes, and during this interval, a strand was sampled every 2 minutes and its appearance was then visually observed. The evaluation was made in accordance with the following ranking, and loads (viscosities) at initiation and after 20 minutes were also measured in order to inspect the change of the loads (the viscosities).

[0052] Ranking of appearance judgment

⊙: Neither yellowing nor surface roughening was observed.

○: The yellowing and surface roughening were slightly observed.

×: The yellowing and surface roughening were noticeably observed.

[0053] The results are shown in Table 2.



Examples 2 to 9 and Comparative Examples 1 to 8

**[0054]** Pellets were obtained by the same procedure as in Example 1 in accordance with a blend composition shown in Table 1, and test pieces were prepared and their physical properties were then measured. The results are shown in Table 2.

Examples 10 and 11, and Comparative Examples 9 and 10

**[0055]** As an aromatic polyester resin, a polybutylene terephthalate resin was used, and components were kneaded in accordance with each blend composition shown in Table 1, and then the same procedure as in Example 1 was carried out at a molding temperature of 260°C to obtain pellets. Afterward, test pieces were prepared, and physical properties were then measured. In the evaluation of working stability, a test temperature in a capillary rheometer was set to 280°C. The results are shown in Table 2.

**[0056]** It is apparent that when a talc subjected to a surface treatment (aminosilane) is used in a polyethylene terephthalate system, the deterioration of the resin can be inhibited and thermal stability can be improved.

**[0057]** Furthermore, it is apparent that when a talc subjected to a surface treatment (epoxysilane) is used in a polybutylene terephthalate system, tensile elongation at break can be improved.

Table 1

Ex. or Comp. Ex.	B l e n d C o m p o s i t i o n (parts by weight)									
	(A) PC Resin		(B) Aromatic Poly- ester Resin		(C) Rubbery Elastomer		(D) Talc or Mica		(E) Phsphite Anti- oxidant	
	Amount	Kind	Amount	Kind	Amount	Kind	Amount	Kind	Amount	Amount
Ex. 1	65	B-1	20	C-1	5	D-1	10	-	-	-
Ex. 2	65	B-1	20	C-2	5	D-1	10	-	-	-
Comp. Ex. 1	65	B-1	25	-	-	D-1	10	-	-	-
Ex. 3	65	B-1	20	C-2	5	D-1	10	0.3	-	-
Ex. 4	65	B-1	20	C-2	5	D-1	10	0.1 (F)	-	-
Ex. 5	55	B-1	20	C-2	5	D-1	20	-	-	-
Comp. Ex. 2	65	B-1	20	C-2	5	D-3	10	-	-	-
Comp. Ex. 3	65	B-1	20	C-2	5	D-4	10	-	-	-
Ex. 6	65	B-1	25	C-2	5	D-1	5	-	-	-
Comp. Ex. 4	65	B-1	20	C-2	5	D-6	10	-	-	-
Ex. 7	80	B-1	5	C-1	5	D-1	10	-	-	-
Ex. 8	55	B-1	30	C-1	5	D-1	10	-	-	-
Comp. Ex. 5	65	B-1	23	C-1	2	D-1	10	-	-	-
Ex. 9	55	B-1	20	C-1	15	D-1	10	-	-	-
Comp. Ex. 6	65	B-1	20	C-2	5	D-5	10	-	-	-
Comp. Ex. 7	65	B-1	25	-	-	D-5	10	0.2	-	-
Comp. Ex. 8	65	B-1	25	-	-	D-5	10	0.1 (G)	-	-
Ex. 10	65	B-2	20	C-2	5	D-2	10	-	-	-
Ex. 11	65	B-2	20	C-2	5	D-2	10	0.3	-	-
Comp. Ex. 9	65	B-2	20	C-2	5	D-5	10	-	-	-
Comp. Ex. 10	65	B-2	25	-	-	D-5	10	0.2	-	-

Table 2

## Physical Properties of Test Pieces

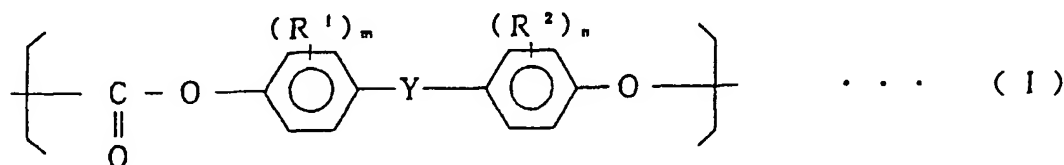
Ex. or Comp. Ex.	Tensile Elonga- tion at Break (%)	Flexural Modulus (MPa)	Izod Impact Strength (kJ/m <sup>2</sup> )	Flow Value (pellets) ( $\times 10^{-2}$ ml/sec)
Ex. 1	100	3,900	60	9.0
Ex. 2	100	3,800	70	10.0
Comp. Ex. 1	90	4,100	10	8.5
Ex. 3	100	3,800	62	8.5
Ex. 4	90	3,750	50	10.0
Ex. 5	85	4,500	40	12.5
Comp. Ex. 2	100	3,800	55	11.5
Comp. Ex. 3	95	3,900	58	11.5
Ex. 6	110	3,500	70	7.5
Comp. Ex. 4	30	4,400	30	7.0
Ex. 7	85	3,900	70	9.0
Ex. 8	80	4,000	50	13.0
Comp. Ex. 5	80	4,100	35	9.0
Ex. 9	95	3,800	85	14.0
Comp. Ex. 6	60	3,500	10	25.0
Comp. Ex. 7	100	3,800	6	16.3
Comp. Ex. 8	80	3,950	5	15.5
Ex. 10	88	3,850	60	10.0
Ex. 11	85	3,900	65	9.5
Comp. Ex. 9	20	3,500	20	15.0
Comp. Ex. 10	40	3,700	15	10.5

Table 2 (Continued)

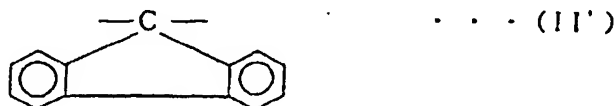
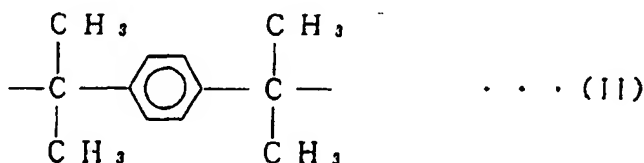
Ex. or Comp. Ex.	Working Stability			Retention (%)
	Appearance	Load (at initiation) (kg)	Load (after 20 min) (kg)	
Ex. 1	○	62	52	84
Ex. 2	○	60	48	80
Comp. Ex. 1	○	65	54	83
Ex. 3	●	65	54	83
Ex. 4	●	60	47	78
Ex. 5	○	48	40	83
Comp. Ex. 2	○	56	42	75
Comp. Ex. 3	○	55	41	75
Ex. 6	○	68	61	90
Comp. Ex. 4	○	70	56	80
Ex. 7	○	62	48	77
Ex. 8	○	45	38	84
Comp. Ex. 5	○	61	52	85
Ex. 9	○	42	34	81
Comp. Ex. 6	×	30	15	50
Comp. Ex. 7	○	43	30	70
Comp. Ex. 8	○	48	34	71
Ex. 10	○	80	60	75
Ex. 11	○	84	64	77
Comp. Ex. 9	×	40	25	63
Comp. Ex. 10	○	80	50	63

## Claims

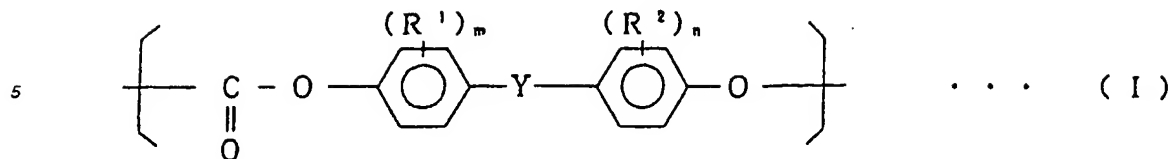
1. A polycarbonate resin composition which comprises 30 to 89% by weight of a polycarbonate resin (A), 5 to 50 % by weight of polyethylene terephthalate resin (B), 5 to 50% by weight of a rubbery elastomer (C) and 1 to 30% by weight of talc, surface-treated with an aminosilane coupling agent (D).
2. A polycarbonate resin composition which comprises 30 to 89% by weight of a polycarbonate resin (A), 10 to 50 % by weight of polybutylene terephthalate resin (B'), 5 to 50% by weight of a rubbery elastomer (C) and 1 to 30% by weight of a talc, surface treated with an epoxysilane coupling agent (D').
3. A polycarbonate resin composition obtained by blending 100 parts by weight of the polycarbonate resin composition according to Claim 1 or 2 with 0.01 to 5 parts by weight of a phosphite antioxidant (E).
4. The polycarbonate resin composition according to Claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the polycarbonate resin (A) is a polymer containing a structural unit represented by the general formula (I)



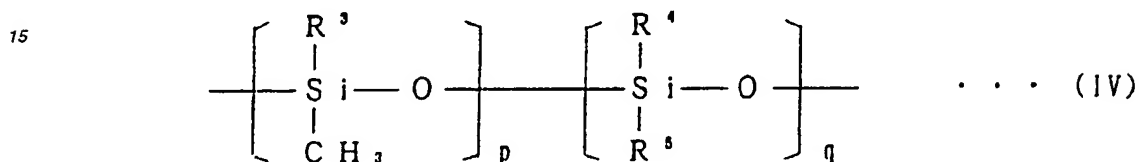
wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, they may be the same or different from each other, and if a plurality of R<sup>1</sup>s are present, they may be the same or different, and if a plurality of R<sup>2</sup>s are present, they may be the same or different; m and n are each an integer of 1 to 4; and Y is a single bond, an alkylene group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an alkylidene group having 2 to 8 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylene group having 5 to 15 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylidene group having 5 to 15 carbon atoms, -S-, -SO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -O-, -CO- or a bond represented by the formula (II) or (II'):



5. The polycarbonate resin composition according to Claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the polycarbonate resin (A) is a polycarbonate-polyorganosiloxane copolymer comprising a polycarbonate moiety having a repeating unit represented by the general formula (I)



wherein  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ , Y, m and n are the same as described in Claim 4,  
and a polyorganosiloxane moiety having a repeating unit represented by the general formula (IV)

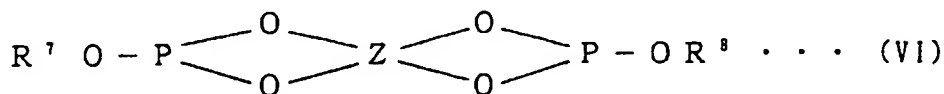


wherein  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$  are each a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a phenyl group,  
and they may be the same or different; and p and q are each an integer of 0 or 1 or more, provided that both of p  
and q are not simultaneously 0.

6. The polycarbonate resin composition according to Claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the polycarbonate resin (A) has a viscosity-average molecular weight of 10,000 to 100,000.
7. The polycarbonate resin composition according to Claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the rubbery elastomer (C) is a copolymer of one or more of an acrylic polymer or a methacrylic polymer mainly comprising an alkyl acrylate or an alkyl methacrylate, a diene polymer mainly comprising a conjugated diene such as butadiene or isoprene, or a silicone polymer mainly comprising a polyorganosiloxane.
8. The polycarbonate resin composition according to Claim 3 wherein the phosphite antioxidant (E) is a compound represented by the formula (V)



wherein  $\text{R}^6$  is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, an alkylaryl group having 7 to 30 carbon atoms or an arylalkyl group having 7 to 30 carbon atoms, and this hydrocarbon group may be substituted by a halogen atom, an alkylthio group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms or a hydroxyl group, and the three  $\text{R}^6$ s may be the same or different from each other, provided that they are not simultaneously the hydrogen atoms,  
or a compound represented by the formula (VI)



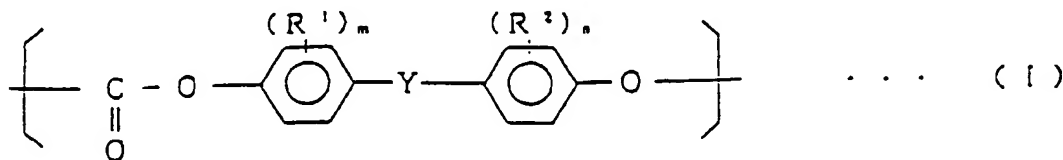
wherein  $\text{R}^7$  and  $\text{R}^8$  are each a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, an alkylaryl group having 7 to 20 carbon atoms, or an arylalkyl group having 7 to 20 carbon atoms, and this hydrocarbon group may be substituted by a halogen atom, an alkylthio group having 1 to 30 carbon

atoms or a hydroxyl group, and  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  may be the same or different from each other, provided that they are not simultaneously the hydrogen atoms; and Z is a tetravalent hydrocarbon residue having 1 to 20 carbon atoms which may contain an ether linkage.

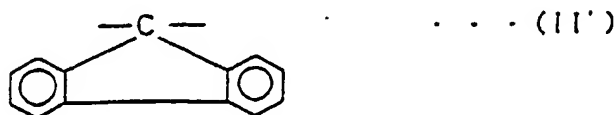
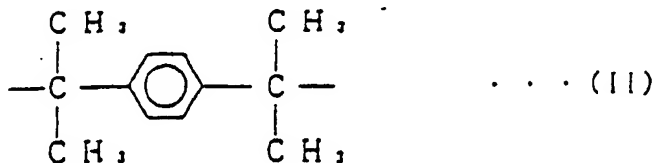
9. An exterior automotive trim obtained by molding a polycarbonate resin composition described in Claim 1, 2 or 3.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Polycarbonatharzzusammensetzung, die umfaßt: 30 bis 89 Gew.-% eines Polycarbonatharzes (A), 5 bis 50 Gew.-% eines Polyethylterephthalatharzes (B), 5 bis 50 Gew.-% eines kautschukartigen Elastomers (C) und 1 bis 30 Gew.-% Talk, der mit einem Aminosilan-Kupplungsmittel oberflächenbehandelt wurde, (D).
2. Polycarbonatharzzusammensetzung, die umfaßt: 30 bis 89 Gew.-% eines Polycarbonatharzes (A), 10 bis 50 Gew.-% eines Polybutylterephthalatharzes (B'), 5 bis 50 Gew.-% eines kautschukartigen Elastomers (C) und 1 bis 30 Gew.-% Talk, der mit einem Epoxysilan-Kupplungsmittel oberflächenbehandelt wurde, (D').
3. Polycarbonatharzzusammensetzung, die erhalten wird durch Mischen von 100 Gewichtsteilen der Polycarbonatharzzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2 mit 0,01 bis 5 Gewichtsteilen eines Phosphit-Antioxidationsmittels (E).
4. Polycarbonatharzzusammensetzung nach Ansprüchen 1, 2 oder 3, worin das Polycarbonatharz (A) ein Polymer ist, das eine Struktureinheit enthält, die durch die allgemeine Formel (I) dargestellt wird

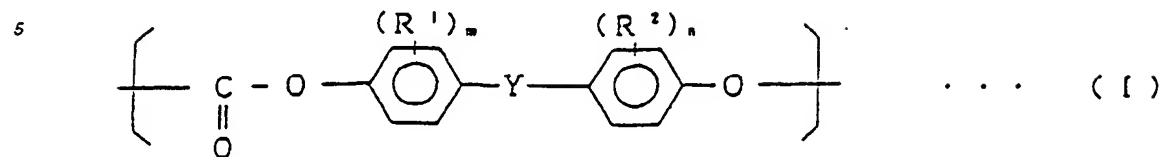


worin  $R^1$  und  $R^2$  jeweils ein Wasserstoffatom, ein Halogenatom oder eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 8 Kohlenstoffatomen sind, die gleich oder verschieden voneinander sein können und wenn eine Mehrzahl von  $R^1$ s vorhanden sind, diese gleich oder verschieden sein können, und wenn eine Mehrzahl von  $R^2$ s vorhanden sind, diese gleich oder verschieden sein können; m und n jeweils eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 4 sind und Y eine Einfachbindung, eine Alkylengruppe mit 1 bis 8 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Alkylidengruppe mit 2 bis 8 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Cycloalkylengruppe mit 5 bis 15 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Cycloalkylidengruppe mit 5 bis 15 Kohlenstoffatomen, -S-, -SO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -O-, -CO- oder eine Bindung dargestellt durch die Formel (II) oder (II') ist:

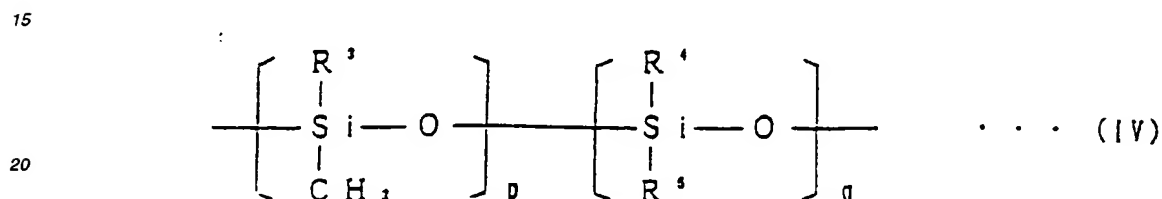


5. Polycarbonatharzzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, worin das Polycarbonatharz (A) ein Polycarbonat-Polyorganosiloxan-Copolymer ist, das einen Polycarbonatanteil mit einer durch die folgende allgemeine Formel

(I) dargestellten allgemeinen Formel umfaßt:



worin  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ , Y, m und n wie im Anspruch 4 beschrieben sind, und ein Polyorganosiloxananteil, der die Wiederholungseinheit besitzt, die durch die allgemeine Formel (IV) dargestellt wird

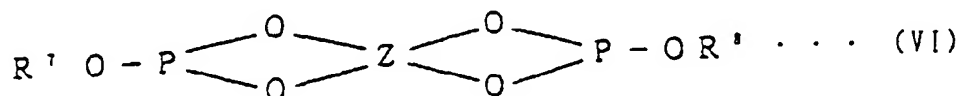


worin  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$  und  $\text{R}^5$  jeweils ein Wasserstoffatom, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Phenylgruppe sind und diese gleich oder verschieden sein können; und p und q jeweils eine ganze Zahl von 0 oder 1 oder mehr sind, mit der Maßgabe, daß p und q nicht gleichzeitig 0 sein können.

6. Polycarbonatharzzusammensetzung nach Ansprüchen 1, 2 oder 3, worin das Polycarbonatharz (A) eine viskositätsmittlere Molekülmasse von 10000 bis 100000 besitzt.
7. Polycarbonatharzzusammensetzung nach Ansprüchen 1, 2 oder 3, worin das kautschukartige Elastomer (C) ein Copolymer aus einem oder mehreren Acrylpolymeren oder einem Methacrylpolymer, das hauptsächlich ein Alkylacrylat oder ein Alkylmethacrylat umfaßt, ein Dienpolymer, das hauptsächlich ein konjugiertes Dien wie Butadien oder Isopren umfaßt, oder ein Siliconpolymer ist, das hauptsächlich ein Polyorganosiloxan umfaßt.
8. Polycarbonatharzzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 3, worin das Phosphit-Antioxidationsmittels (E) eine Verbindung ist, die durch die Formel (V)



worin  $\text{R}^6$  ein Wasserstoffatom, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 20 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Arylgruppe mit 6 bis 20 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Alkylarylgruppe mit 7 bis 30 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Arylalkylgruppe mit 7 bis 30 Kohlenstoffatomen ist, und diese Kohlenwasserstoffgruppe durch ein Halogenatom substituiert sein kann, eine Alkylthiogruppe mit 1 bis 30 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Hydroxylgruppe ist, und die drei  $\text{R}^6$  gleich oder verschieden voneinander sein können, mit der Maßgabe, daß sie nicht gleichzeitig Wasserstoffatome sein können, und Verbindungen, die durch die Formel (VI)



dargestellt werden, worin  $\text{R}^7$  und  $\text{R}^8$  jeweils ein Wasserstoffatom, eine Alkylgruppe mit 1 bis 20 Kohlenstoffatomen,

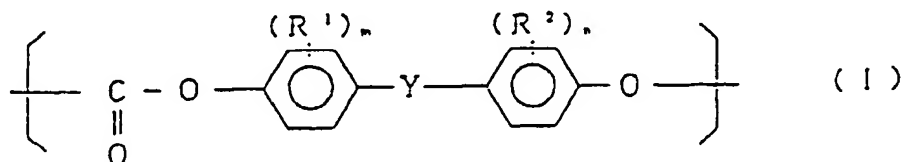


eine Arylgruppe mit 6 bis 20 Kohlenstoffatomen, eine Alkylarylgruppe mit 7 bis 20 Kohlenstoffatomen oder eine Arylalkylgruppe mit 7 bis 20 Kohlenstoffatomen, und diese Kohlenwasserstoffgruppe durch ein Halogenatom substituiert sein kann, eine Alkylthiogruppe mit 1 bis 30 Kohlenstoffatomen oder ein Hydroxylgruppe ist, und  $R^7$  und  $R^8$  gleich oder verschieden voneinander sein können, mit der Maßgabe, daß sie nicht gleichzeitig ein Wasserstoffatom sein können; und Z eine tetravalente Kohlenwasserstoffrestgruppe ist, mit 1 bis 20 Kohlenstoffatomen, die eine Etherbindung enthalten kann.

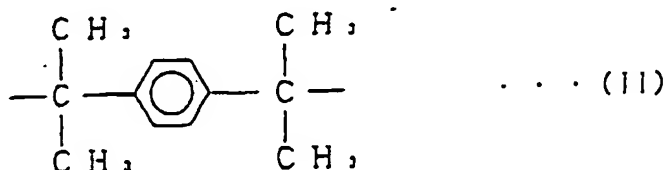
9. Äußere Kraftfahrzeugverzierung bzw. -deckleiste, erhalten durch Formen einer Polycarbonatharzzusammensetzung nach Ansprüchen 1, 2 oder 3.

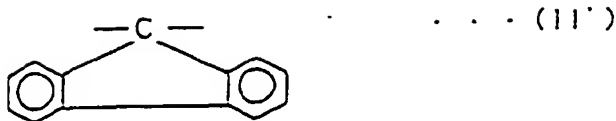
#### Revendications

1. Une composition de résine polycarbonate qui comporte de 30 à 89 % en poids d'une résine polycarbonate (A), 5 à 50 % en poids d'une résine de polytéréphtalate d'éthylène (B), de 5 à 50 % en poids d'un élastomère caoutchouteux (C) et de 1 à 30 % en poids d'un talc traité en surface au moyen d'un agent de couplage de type aminosilane (D).
2. Une composition de résine polycarbonate qui comporte de 30 à 89 % en poids d'une résine polycarbonate (A), de 10 à 50 % en poids d'une résine de polytéréphtalate de butylène (B'), de 5 à 50 % en poids d'un élastomère caoutchouteux (C) et de 1 à 30 % en poids d'un talc traité en surface au moyen d'un agent de couplage de type époxysilane (D').
3. Une composition de résine polycarbonate, obtenue en mélangeant 100 parties en poids d'une composition de résine polycarbonate selon la revendication 1 ou 2 avec de 0,01 à 5 parties en poids d'un agent antioxydant de type phosphite (E).
4. La composition de résine polycarbonate selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans laquelle la résine polycarbonate (A) est un polymère renfermant un motif structurel représenté par la formule générale (I)



dans laquelle  $R^1$  et  $R^2$  représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un atome d'halogène ou un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 8 atomes de carbone, ils peuvent être identiques ou différents l'un de l'autre, et si une pluralité de  $R^1$  sont présents, ils peuvent être identiques ou différents, et si une pluralité de  $R^2$  sont présents, ils peuvent être identiques ou différents; m et n présentent chacun un nombre entier de 1 à 4; et y est une simple liaison, un groupe alkylène ayant de 1 à 8 atomes de carbone, un groupe alkylidène ayant de 2 à 8 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkylène ayant de 5 à 15 atomes de carbone, un groupe cycloalkylidène ayant de 5 à 15 atomes de carbone, -S-, -SO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -O-, -CO- ou une liaison représentée par la formule (II) ou (II') :



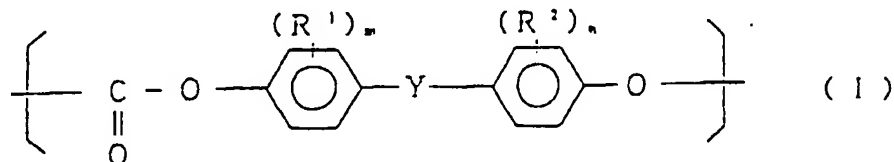


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5. La composition de résine polycarbonate selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans laquelle la résine polycarbonate (A) est un copolymère de polycarbonatepolyorganosiloxane, comportant une partie polycarbonate ayant un motif répétitif représenté par la formule générale (I)

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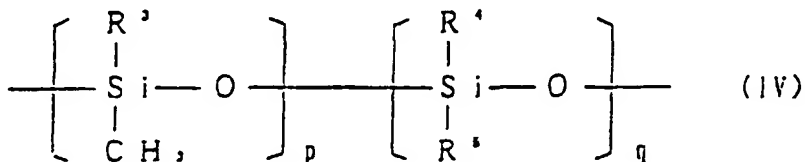


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dans laquelle  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ , Y, m et n sont identiques comme décrits dans la revendication 4, et une partie polyorganosiloxane possédant un motif répétitif représenté par la formule générale (IV)

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dans laquelle  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$  et  $\text{R}^5$  représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 6 atomes de carbone, un groupe phényle et ils peuvent être identiques ou différents ; et p et q représentent chacun un nombre entier de 0 ou 1 ou plus, sous la condition que, à la fois, p et q ne soient pas simultanément 0.

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6. La composition de résine polycarbonate selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans laquelle la résine polycarbonate (A) possède un poids moléculaire moyen, calculé par viscosité, de 10 000 à 100 000.

7. La composition de résine polycarbonate selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans laquelle l'élastomère caoutchouteux (C) est un copolymère de un ou de plus d'un polymère acrylique ou d'un polymère méthacrylique comportant principalement un acrylate d'alkyle ou un méthacrylate d'alkyle, un polymère diénique comportant principalement un diène conjugué tel que le butadiène ou l'isoprène, ou bien un polymère de type silicone comportant principalement un polyorganosiloxane.

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8. La composition de résine de polycarbonate selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle l'agent antioxydant de type phosphite (E) est un composé représenté par la formule (V)

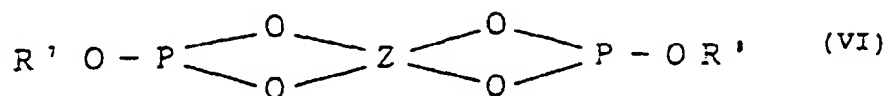
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dans laquelle  $\text{R}^6$  est un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone, un groupe aryle ayant de 6 à 20 atomes de carbone, un groupe alkylaryle ayant de 7 à 30 atomes de carbone ou un groupe arylalkyle ayant de 7 à 30 atomes de carbone, et ce groupe hydrocarbure peut être substitué par un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkylthio ayant de 1 à 30 atomes de carbone ou un groupe hydroxyle, et les trois  $\text{R}^6$  peuvent

être identiques ou différents les uns des autres, sous la condition qu'ils ne représentent pas simultanément des atomes d'hydrogène,  
ou un composé représenté par la formule (VI)



dans laquelle  $R^7$  et  $R^8$  représentent chacun un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alkyle ayant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone, un groupe aryle ayant de 6 à 20 atomes de carbone, un groupe alkylaryle ayant de 7 à 20 atomes de carbone, un groupe arylalkyle ayant de 7 à 20 atomes de carbone, et ce groupe hydrocarbure peut être substitué par un atome d'halogène, un groupe alkylthio ayant de 1 à 30 atomes de carbone ou un groupe hydroxyle, et  $R^7$  et  $R^8$  peuvent être identiques ou différents l'un de l'autre, sous la condition qu'ils ne représentent pas simultanément des atomes d'hydrogène et Z est un résidu hydrocarbure tétravalent, ayant de 1 à 20 atomes de carbone, qui peut renfermer une liaison éther.

9. Une garniture extérieure pour automobile, obtenue par moulage d'une composition de résine polycarbonate décrite dans la revendication 1, 2 ou 3.